

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1901.

VOL. XI, NO. 32.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

"REFORM" ON TOP.

THE LOW TICKET SWEEPS GREAT-
ER NEW YORK.

Election Returns From the City and Elsewhere, Though Incomplete, Show the Straight S. L. P. Ticket Has Stood Firm, While the Kangaroo Social! Democracy Slumps.

Seth Low polled 295,217 votes last Tuesday, carrying all the boroughs except Queens. Shepard polled 264,266 votes. Low's vote over Shepard is 30,961. Jerome led the County ticket by about 3,000 votes.

In other States, Ohio gives a Republican majority of about 60,000. New Jersey's plurality for Franklin Murphy, the Republican gubernatorial candidate is from 10,000 to 12,000. The Republicans elect two-thirds of the Assembly and six out of seven Senators. Colorado, Kansas and Utah all show Republican success. Iowa's Republican majority is 60,000. Despite the efforts of W. J. Bryan, Nebraska went Republican. The Democratic vote in Pennsylvania is insignificant.

In San Francisco the Kangaroos have been out Kangaroed. Eugene E. Schmitz, the Union Labor candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a plurality of about 2,500; Asa R. Wells (Rep.) running second, and J. S. Tobin, third, in the race. Mr. Schmitz is the leader of Major K. McGuire by 1,200. The entire republican city ticket was elected, and the republicans elected eleven of the nineteen aldermen. The labor fakirs are buried deep.

New York State.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. vote here to-day, 357. Last year, 850. Tax question caused the slump. J. B. Kline (rep.), for Mayor, defeated Major James K. McGuire by 1,200. The entire republican city ticket was elected, and the republicans elected eleven of the nineteen aldermen. The labor fakirs are buried deep.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Straight S. L. P. vote here 75, in Watervliet the vote is 37.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 5.—In five districts the Socialist Labor Party polled 56 straight votes. Last year 29 votes were polled.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Fifty-one Socialist Labor Party votes cast, here to-day, a gain of forty votes over last year.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 5.—S. L. P. vote so far as can be learned for Schenectady county is 203. Last year vote was 223, year before 182.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. assembly ticket in Gloversville is 57, last year 90. Johnstown, 52, last year, 67. In Gloversville, Social Democrats 13, in Johnstown, 134.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Forty-nine districts give 61 straight S. L. P. votes.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—From the storm and dust raised by the outrages of arsonists, both high and low we saved fully three quarters of our vote. A fairly satisfactory result for the scene of the assassination. 86 districts give Armstrong for mayor, 578 votes. 22 districts missing. Debs' with all endorsements of organized scaberry gets 230 n 79 districts, 29 missing. Last year the whole city gave Malloney 843. Debs, 366.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Cayuga County is 190; last year the vote was 169.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The vote here, so far as can be ascertained, gives Luedcke, S. L. P., for Mayor, 391; Martindale, the Kang candidate, 977.

Sieverman (Kangaroo), who boasted all along that he was sure of election, is defeated by the Democratic candidate by 500 plurality. The Kangs gained over 200 votes in Sieverman's ward, but lost over 200 in the other parts of the city.

The Socialist Labor Party vote, incomplete in each instance, is as follows:

Manhattan and Bronx.

Kehl, Mal- Han-
ard, lony, ford, Deb.
Ass'y Dist. 1901 1901 1901 1900

1. 16 18 10 13
2. 29 35 32 61
3. 36 33 33 36
4. 161 247 405 437
5. 42 45 38 42
6. 108 95 132 86
7. 34 40 24 44
8. 168 157 237 253
9. 71 62 33 44
10. 222 240 416 390
11. 61 54 99 84
12. 302 443 304 352
13. 83 70 60 131
14. 266 262 310 295
15. 69 85 90 95
16. 583 847 254 219
17. 76 68 83 95
18. 126 138 100 93
19. 95 72 62 54
20. 69 65 75 71
21. 80 92 125 98
22. 67 62 81 102
23. 124 112 175 147
24. 81 62 164 212
25. 24 26 22 18
26. 149 136 307 378
27. 16 19 10 18
28. 126 119 451 420
29. 26 29 27 37
30. 160 155 515 491
31. 83 107 36 102
32. 152 190 181 258
33. 95 92 .. 97
34. 228 232 208 263
35. 260 269 552 547
Ass'y Dist. 22 25 19 44

4368 4867 5564 6193

Kings County.

Assembly Dist. 1901 31
2. 33
3. 31
4. 52
5. 84
6. 98
7. 27
8. 58
9. 41
10. 42
11. 100
12. 42
13. 100

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—Incomplete returns show a total of 1297 votes cast in this city for the S. L. P. candidate for governor, M. T. Berry. Last year the total for Berry was 1511 in Boston. The official count will probably bring this year's total up to the figure of 1900. The vote of the S. L. P. and

14.	78
15.	187
16.	95
17.	33
18.	48
19.	97
20.	146
21.	204
Total.	1643

RICHMOND BOROUGH.	
With five districts missing in the S. L. P. and the Kang vote in the Borough of Richmond (Staten Island).	
Ward.	S. L. P. S. D. P.
1.	28 45
2.	45 57
3.	42 43
4.	21 19
5.	21 20
6.	46 30
7.	37 31
8.	64 113
9.	52 64
10.	23 25
11.	12 18
12.	42 20
13.	55 23
14.	61 46
15.	71 44
16.	47 43
17.	44 48
18.	60 48
19.	74 70
20.	51 46
21.	34 58
22.	90 112
23.	123 57
24.	95 56
Total.	97 187

ASSEMBLY VOTE IN THE 16TH A. D. N. Y.	
Daniel De Leon	S. L. P. candidate for Assembly in the 16th A. D. polled 1003 votes.
Ward.	S. L. P. S. D. P.
1.	17 8
2.	14 74
3.	49 90
4.	10 11
5.	7 4
Total.	97 187

NEW YORK STATE.	
Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. vote here to-day, 357. Last year, 850. Tax question caused the slump. J. B. Kline (rep.), for Mayor, defeated Major K. McGuire by 1,200. The entire republican city ticket was elected, and the republicans elected eleven of the nineteen aldermen. The labor fakirs are buried deep.	
Troy, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Straight S. L. P. vote here 75, in Watervliet the vote is 37.	
Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 5.—In five districts the Socialist Labor Party polled 56 straight votes. Last year 29 votes were polled.	
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Fifty-one Socialist Labor Party votes cast, here to-day, a gain of forty votes over last year.	
Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 5.—S. L. P. vote so far as can be learned for Schenectady county is 203. Last year vote was 223, year before 182.	
Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. assembly ticket in Gloversville is 57, last year 90. Johnstown, 52, last year, 67. In Gloversville, Social Democrats 13, in Johnstown, 134.	
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Forty-nine districts give 61 straight S. L. P. votes.	
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—From the storm and dust raised by the outrages of arsonists, both high and low we saved fully three quarters of our vote. A fairly satisfactory result for the scene of the assassination. 86 districts give Armstrong for mayor, 578 votes. 22 districts missing. Debs' with all endorsements of organized scaberry gets 230 n 79 districts, 29 missing. Last year the whole city gave Malloney 843. Debs, 366.	
Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Cayuga County is 190; last year the vote was 169.	
Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The vote here, so far as can be ascertained, gives Luedcke, S. L. P., for Mayor, 391; Martindale, the Kang candidate, 977.	
Sieverman (Kangaroo), who boasted all along that he was sure of election, is defeated by the Democratic candidate by 500 plurality. The Kangs gained over 200 votes in Sieverman's ward, but lost over 200 in the other parts of the city.	
The Socialist Labor Party vote, incomplete in each instance, is as follows:	
Manhattan and Bronx.	
Kehl, Mal- Han- ard, lony, ford, Deb. Ass'y Dist. 1901 1901 1901 1900	
1. 16 18 10 13 2. 29 35 32 61 3. 36 33 33 36 4. 161 247 405 437 5. 42 45 38 42 6. 108 95 132 86 7. 34 40 24 44 8. 168 157 237 253 9. 71 62 33 44 10. 222 240 416 390 11. 61 54 99 84 12. 302 443 304 352 13. 83 70 60 131 14. 266 262 310 295 15. 69 85 90 95 16. 583 847 254 219 17. 76 68 83 95 18. 126 138 100 93 19. 95 72 62 54 20. 69 65 75 71 21. 80 92 125 98 22. 67 62 81 102 23. 124 112 175 147 24. 81 62 164 212 25. 24 26 22 18 26. 149 136 307 378 27. 16 19 10 18 28. 126 119 451 420 29. 26 29 27 37 30. 160 155 515 491 31. 83 107 36 102 32. 152 190 181 258 33. 95 92 .. 97 34. 228 232 208 263 35. 260 269 552 547 Ass'y Dist. 22 25 19 44	
4368 4867 5564 6193	
Kings County.	
Assembly Dist. 1901 31 2. 33 3. 31 4. 52 5. 84 6. 98 7. 27 8. 58 9. 41 10. 42 11. 100	
Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—Incomplete returns show a total of 1297 votes cast in this city for the S. L. P. candidate for governor, M. T. Berry. Last year the total for Berry was 1511 in Boston. The official count will probably bring this year's total up to the figure of 1900. The vote of the S. L. P. and	

S. D. P. by wards is reported as follows:

Ward	Berry	Wrenn	S. D. P.
1.	28	45	
2.	45	57	
3.	42	43	
4.	21	19	
5.	21	20	
6.	46	30	
7.	37	31	
8.	64	113	
9.	52	64	
10.	23	25	
11.	12	18	
12.	42	20	
13.	55	23	
14.	61	46	
15.	71	44	
16.	47	43	
17.	44	48	
18.	60	48	
19.	74	70	
20.	51	46	
21.	34	58	
22.	90</td		

THE LAST ACT OF AN OLD DRAMA.

The old drama, half tragedy and half the most pitiful of farces, is playing itself out. The feverish galloping haste of the last few years must be succeeded by a period of depression and flat stagnation. Already the ominous whispers of crisis are making themselves heard and the curtain will fall on the first scene of the last act amid slow music and a chorus of broken small business men and starving laborers. The setting of the scene is quite familiar, it is not long since last we saw it. The memory of the lean years has not passed from our minds. Is the same act to be played over and the rule of the bourgeois to prove itself not only cruel but stupid?

The much vaunted prosperity is wearing itself out. Already ships out of New York harbor find it hard to get cargoes. As the wars with their artificial stimulus to trade and their great expenditures slowly ebb into commercial peace the reaction certainly and surely comes and the inevitable glut and crisis return as a matter of course. And just as surely wise articles will appear in all the papers to show that it is all to be expected and that these ups and downs are part of the external fitness of things.

Crisis at the close of wars are by no means uncommon, quite the contrary. It is one of the absurdities of our comical economic system that the time of destruction is generally the time of prosperity. England learned this when the close of the wars with Napoleon which was to have ushered in a period of peace and plenty brought instead panic and gloom, the failure of merchants, and the cries of hungry and desperate people, who turned in empty wrath upon the new machinery.

The same story of crisis and suffering was repeated in 1863 and again in 1873.

Crises, however, do not just come and go. They are not transient periods of calamity passing away and leaving no trace. They leave marks by which we can judge the advancement or retrogression of people. Among all the chances and changes of the economic life there is one factor which remains permanent, which profits little by prosperity and which suffers miserably at the least touch of adversity. The position of this class is most clearly brought out at times of crisis. Look from crisis to crisis and the stages are evident by which the working class climbed up or slid down.

Each change in the economic world manifests itself in conflicts between the employing and the employed classes. These conflicts are not confined to periods of crisis they are continually going on, but such periods tend to render evolutionary progress catastrophic and to precipitate civil war.

Amid all its complainings and sufferings, its riots and strikes, it is almost pitiful to observe how steadily and almost persistently the working people attack the wrong thing and use the wrong methods, how pitifully weak and pliant are their struggles, and how ingloriously they are beaten. They go up against the trust to-day with the same confident stupidity with which they formerly attacked the mill and the machine. They use their pure and simple trades unions just as formerly they used their pikes and their clubs with the same results. The yeomanry cut them down in the one case, they are shot by the militia and the special constables in the other.

They are beaten time and time again and it appears as if they are never going to learn. There never was a time when they were not right and never a time when they did not deserve to be beaten. It has always been for the general good that they fight along lines which would have made their victory a blessing to the mass of men. In every case the victory of the workmen would have meant the victory of the reaction and the victory of pure and simple trades unions, if it were possible that they could win, would mean the same thing to-day.

The weakness of the small employer was the chief element of success in the trades union fight and his extinction complicates their problem almost to unsolvability.

The last act of the drama does therefore show that the plot develops; and that the characters are working something out. Through the other scenes the hero of the piece has been the small man who had a happy knack of contending successfully with the difficulties which stood in his way towards wealth. He would disappear for a few moments and come back with a new suit of clothes and a wealthy manner. It will be observed however that the successful individual, conveys a moral, is no longer the young man who goes out into the world and creates a fortune; it is on the other hand the young man who goes into a large town and works for a great firm. The large the firm the greater the glory, a fact which is cloquett of the changed conditions.

The workingman has now played a heroic part in the drama of modern life. He has been alternately praised and condemned, but always more than a little despised. The moral of the piece was that if he were very thrifty he might aspire to the position of the successful small man, including the new clothes. But now as the last act begins to unroll itself the workingman who is beginning to be known by a new title, the proletarian, is found to occupy the center of the stage and the interest of the piece cumulates upon him. The small man has shown himself deficient in staying power and the gods laugh when he reappears.

The workingman has had two weapons which stood him in fairly good stead, the strike and the boycott. He could sometimes defeat the enemy by starving himself and inflicting involuntary starvation on other workmen. Sometimes, also, he could starve the enemy into submission by refusing to purchase the goods which he had to sell. But when the employers instead of being competing units form in reality compact and well organized associations, and with a community of interests, and in many cases a community of capital, it will readily be seen that the old weapons have grown a trifle obsolete. The boycott is impotent against a corporation or against an association of firms which is not in a hurry to realize, and can wait. The strike is also an idle threat against a rich and powerful company which can gradually ship men into its works from among the chronically unemployed and use the means of the state to prevent interference with the imported labor.

There is one overshadowing fact which is insistent of recognition and cannot be ignored nor done away with—the Trust. Henceforward all legislation looking to the destruction of that phenomenon may be considered out of the question. The Trust is a permanent factor as long as the economic situation is not complicated by unanticipated happenings. It may be as-

cepted that the trust has triumphed over the law, in other words, that the economic fact requires legal recognition and will get it.

President Edmund Wetmore of the American Bar Association has no doubt at that point. In his annual address to that body he said: "The subject of trusts has entered into political issues that divide parties in this country. Time and experience will doubtless show the example if modifying much of the legislation which has been had on his difficult subject. It is a striking fact, however, that while thirty states of the union have adopted stringent anti-trust laws within the past twenty years, yet during the same period the amount of capital and labor employed in the form of consolidated incorporation to which the name is usually given has in those very states steadily and even enormously increased, which would seem to show that without trenching upon rights guaranteed by the constitution of all the states the abolition of that form of employment of capital is beyond the reach of legislative power."

The victory of the trust is therefore evident and the futility of the remains of the People's Party and the Bryan Democrats stands clearly out. The period of monopolization is well on the way. This is the new problem to be met by the laboring classes and the first sounds of the inevitable conflict are already beginning to make themselves heard. The strikes and lockouts are in full swing, and the workmen are not fighting any longer merely for an increase of pay or a shortening of hours, but for something which is of infinitely greater importance to them, the existence of the unions themselves.

The class which was so important a factor in the last Democratic Convention has felt the pressure of these years of prosperity. It is toiling along in slow decay unable to meet the growing arrogance of the times and incompetent to form a programme which will meet its own economic necessities. Terrible is the economic fact. Not only has the Trust threatened many small men with extinction, but dog is eating dog, and the aspavations appears as a design attempt of the larger manufacturers to ruin the smaller.

The problem with which the American workingman is to-day confronted is one of the most difficult ever offered for solution. He is staring the most gigantic organizations in the face. These organizations possess practically unlimited power and have an influence on human life that cannot be described as less than infinite. The aggregated capital controls all the institutional forms, the state, the courts, the law, the church, and has lately given the most convincing proofs that it dominates the universities and dictates its commands to the professors.

These great money interests will no longer offer a mere resistance to the demands of labor, they will themselves take the field and will encroach more and more upon the position, precarious and uncertain at the best, which the working classes now occupy. The rate of interest has fallen from seven to eight per cent. to from two to three per cent. per annum. This latter rate is almost identical with that prevailing in Europe. The competition is now with Europeans in the European market or in a market to which the Europeans will have access upon an equality of terms with the American capitalists who will naturally desire to lower the American wage standard to that of Europe, and must do so in fact, if they are to maintain their position. They will allow the Exclusion Act to lapse and lower the standard of living by the importation of Asiatics.

To accomplish these objects satisfactorily the unions must be broken up. Against all this influence and banded power, there is but one force, the working class, which has so far obstinately refused to recognize its mission and has striven idly and vainly to remedy small grievances here and there. The denouement of the drama depends upon the power of the working class to appreciate its opportunity. If the defeats of to-day inspire it with resolution to make a reasonable and energetic fight they will have been a cheap price to pay. If not the sooner we get rid of any stupid predilections in favor of liberty and democracy the better, for the economic fact is insistent and cannot be disposed of by any amount of talk.

Mr. Austin Lewis,
San Francisco, Cal.

is being continually limited by the courts, so that the unions do not retain their powers in those respects. Thus Judge Wing of the Federal Court sitting at Cincinnati has issued an injunction restraining strikers from interfering with imported men, and even from endeavoring to persuade them to leave the jobs which they had taken. This is a bad Judge says that "persuasion of itself long continued may become a nuisance and unlawful" so that even the oratorical powers of the walking delegate are no longer to constitute property before the law. Judge Stone of Cleveland delivered an opinion to the same effect.

It is a sweeping and far-reaching order that forbids the striking machinists from patrolling the streets and congregating around the plant, and directs that the strikers shall not call at the homes of the persons who have taken it. San Francisco has issued a restraining order to prevent the men and women, on strike against long hours and short pay in the restaurants, from telling the passers-by that the boycotted establishment was an "unfair house."

The days of the boycott are numbered. This has been apparent for some time. The boycott except when confined to a very limited area and for a short time has always been a very poor sort of weapon. Union men themselves are lax about keeping boycotts, and, in fact, the impossibility of making the union members live up to their own rules is one of the most manifest of latter-day industrial facts.

The story that out of a certain number of union delegates who were assembled to discuss labor problems but one wore a hat, made by a firm recognized as fair, may be an invention of the enemy, but it is comes too near the truth to be laughable.

The venality of the trades union leaders has become a bye-word and a jest in the unions themselves. The trades union leaders, even the ablest of them, have but little interest beyond the immediate demands of their craft. A shorter day, a trifling longer wage and the preservation of the union represents the whole of their philosophy, a philosophy which it is needless to say, falls very far short of the demands of the times.

The new condition of things requires a new quality, that of practical statesmanship. This in turn predicates a knowledge of politics, not the pettifogging scheming of ward mudlarks, but the practical sagacity, which is required of all men of affairs.

Have we no remedy? We have, and if the present remonstrance is as little heeded as the first we shall take that remedy into our own hands with results that we have no doubt will be somewhat disastrous to the election prospects of the future I. L. P. candidates in British constituencies where the Irish working class reside in any numbers. But first to explain the position. For some time past Mr. Keir Hardie and his colleagues on the "Labor Leader" newspaper have been assiduously instilling into the minds of the British Socialists the belief that Mr. John Redmond's Home Rule party are burning with enthusiasm for labor and are favorably inclined towards Socialism. (We beg our readers in Ireland not to laugh at this; we are not sound enough on the Labor question. Staunch Democrats!) Indeed, when they allowed an Irish National Journal the "United Irishman" to be suppressed three times for its fight against the war, and refused to bring the matter up in the House of Commons, but made the world ring with denunciations when one of their own papers, the "Irish People," was confiscated once.

When Mr. Keir Hardie was last in Parliament he had on one occasion moved an amendment to an address to the THRONE—the amendment being in favor of finding work for the unemployed. The Home Rule members refused to support him. He moved an amendment to an address of congratulation on the birth of some royal baby, observing it should rather be a vote of condolence to the families of the Welsh miners who had just been lost in a colliery disaster in Wales; the Home Rule members voted against him and in favor of royalty. The men who are leaders of the Home Rule party now, were the leaders of the party then also. This session they have voted in favor of several labor measures, and Mr. Hardie and his friends seek to make great capital of this fact. But, paradoxical as it may seem to say so, their vote is not cast in favor of these measures, but against the Unionist government which opposed them. Had a Home Rule government been in power in England and opposed these labor measures, the Home Rule Irish party would have supported the government against Labor as they did in the past.

The present leader (?) of the Home Rule party Mr. John Redmond, is the gentleman who made himself notorious in Ireland by denouncing (at Rathfarnham) the agricultural laborers for forming a trade union. He is the gentleman who, when the Irish Working class first got the Municipal franchise granted them in 1888, stumped this country seeking the workers to vote for landlords to represent them—in order he said, to show the English people that we would not make a revolutionary use of our power.

The Irish working class answered them by forming independent Labor Electoral organizations, and sending landlords and middle class Home Rulers alike about their business. Mr. Keir Hardie praised them in the "Labor Leader" for doing so; he now prides as the leader of the Irish Democracy the very man whose insidious advice they rightly scorned.

Signed
Executive Committee
Irish Socialist Republican Party,
138 Upper Abbey Street, Dublin.

Pat O'Brien the Home Rule Whip, and Peter White were specially detailed to support this friend of blackleg labor against McLoughlin his Socialist opponent, although the latter had the unanimous endorsement of the Dublin Trades and Labor Council.

But have not the Home Rulers declared in favor of Labor, has not Mr. Redmond at Westport declared the fight against landlordism in Ireland to be a "trade unionist fight?" The meaning of phrases can only be understood when you study the conditions out of which they arise. The Home Rule party in Ireland is today fighting for its very existence. The "scenes" in Parliament are but the distant echo of the fight made by the Home Rulers to gain the support of Irish Democracy. Despite all the puffing and boasting of the press, despite the lavish expenditure of money on bands and faked up demonstrations, the United Irish League has not caught on in Ireland, and has not forty sound branches in all the country. The intelligent Irish Working Class despise the politicians. When after the first Local Government election in 1888 saw that the Irish workers had turned their backs upon them they took alarm and in order to sidetrack the Labor movement in the next two elections they ran bogus labor candidates on their tickets in opposition to the independent candidates run by genuine Labor organizations. This fact involved to sets of rallying cries. The Home Rule politician's cry in such contests was "Nationality and Labor should go together;" that of the gentry the then President of the Dublin Trades' Council, Mr. Leahy, when he said in reply that "Labor should stand alone." We need not insist upon asking which side the English Socialists agree with. Imagine then our surprise and amusement when we found such utterances as that of Mr. Redmond at Westport, and the Home Rule rallying cry we have quoted both in their essence piteous appeals to the Irish workers to return to the Home Rule fold to be shorn, reproduced in the "Labor Leader" and I. L. P. speeches, as "magnificent utterances in favor of Labor." When an English Liberal says "we are fighting the cause of Labor," the I. L. P. laughs him to scorn, and when an Irish Home Ruler says the same thing it is accepted as gospel truth. But in Ireland, we know our men.

But we are told the Home Rulers are at least staunch Democrats. So was Mr. John Morley, yet Mr. Keir Hardie made special efforts to defeat him at Newcastle because he was not sound enough on the Labor question. Staunch Democrats! Indeed, when they allowed an Irish National Journal the "United Irishman" to be suppressed three times for its fight against the war, and refused to bring the matter up in the House of Commons, but made the world ring with denunciations when one of their own papers, the "Irish People," was confiscated once.

We ask Mr. Keir Hardie to consider these facts; we challenge any of his Home Rule friends to dispute either the statements or the inference drawn therefrom. We do not agree with Hardie's general policy, would most decidedly not adopt it as our own, but we believe in his honesty of purpose. We ask nothing from the English Democracy but we do not wish to cross one another's path. We believe the Irish working class are strong enough and intelligent enough to fight their own battles and we would be the last to advise them to trust to outside help in the struggle that lies before them. We do not propose to criticize Hardie's voting alliance with the Home Rulers, but a voting alliance need not be accompanied by indiscriminate praise of your temporary allies.

Finally if this is not heeded we shall have to take other methods of enforcing attention to our protest.

We shall ask the editors of various Socialist papers of Great Britain to publish the above, and we shall take their attitude towards that request as an indication of the strength of that International Solidarity, of which we hear so much and see so little.

Signed
Executive Committee
Irish Socialist Republican Party,
138 Upper Abbey Street, Dublin.

The Socialist Labor Party has earned the enmity of all these labor fakirs, who to-day are despised by every honest workingman, and, as I am a Socialist, I must protest against Thomas M. Gaffney, labor fakir, acting on a committee to try me. Mr. Gaffney's decision has already been rendered in my case. In the "Telegram" of September 4, in an interview, he said:

"A dose of the same medicine which the union gave Mr. Corrigan a short time ago might help his case also."

"The other members of the committee to whom I must object as being biased are James McCormick and Thomas H. Wheaton. Mr. Wheaton was formerly a member of the Socialist Labor Party, but is now discredited. Mr. McCormick has at all times shown his animosity toward me and the Socialist Labor Party in the workshop and other places.

"I shall put my case in the hands of the membership."

Great Steel Output Last Month.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.—All the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, as well as many of the independents, have broken all records for the production of steel during the month of October. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, of the Carnegie Company, turned out 65,200 tons of steel rails, against 62,000, in its best previous record. At the Dugusine Steel Works the production of billets, bars and open-hearth steel was increased from 34,000 to 43,500 tons. The Pittsburg district produced more steel last month than the rest of the United States together. The workingmen are literally rushed to death to accomplish this result. Accidents, often fatal, are numerous every day.

THE CASE OF CRIMMINS.

The Organized Scaberry is Trying Star Chamber Methods.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Organized Scaberry, finding itself unable to answer the charges against it is resorting to the desperate scheme of muzzling free speech. Readers of THE PEOPLE know what the fakirs of local I. T. U. tried on Corrigan for which they now find themselves in a hole, as Corrigan hit back. They are now trying to victimize another S. L. P. man Crimmins for his exercise of free speech.

Charges have been brought against him, not on the ground that what he said was false; what he said are facts; but because he uttered the facts. How the fakirs have gone about it in this case appears that the protest that Crimmins sent objecting to the committee that had been appointed to try him. Here is the protest:

"When a citizen is accused of a crime and a jury is selected to consider the evidence and render a verdict it is the common rule that no person known to be personal enemy or whose material interests depend upon the verdict to be rendered by such jury should be allowed to serve in that capacity.

"Such a course is necessary to protect citizens in their rights."

"But when charges were preferred by the Organized Scaberry against me at the instigation of the Trades assembly of this city, this common rule was not observed. President A. A. Hay in appointing a committee of five to consider the evidence and render a decision has placed upon such a committee three men who are known to be personal enemies of mine."

"As a member of the Socialist Labor Party it has been my duty to expose the corruption of many so-called labor leaders in this city. When these labor fakirs banded themselves into an organization called the Workingmen's Political Alliance, in order toicker with political parties for nominations to some political office on the ground that the labor vote was behind them, they were shown up by the members of the Socialist Labor Party as a band of crooks. It was through this organization that Thomas M. Gaffney received his first nomination as School Commissioner, a committee composed of James M. Lynch and others having interviewed Francis Hendricks, who thought he would corral the labor vote and score a point against James K. McGuire and the Democratic party; but the fakirs had the Democratic nomination also.

"The Socialist Labor Party has earned the enmity of all these labor fakirs, who to-day are despised by every honest workingman, and, as I am a Socialist, I must protest against Thomas M. Gaffney, labor fakir, acting on a committee to try me. Mr. Gaffney's decision has already been rendered in my case. In the "Telegram" of September 4, in an interview, he said:

"A dose of the same medicine which the union gave Mr. Corrigan a short time ago might help his case also."

"The other members of the committee to whom I must object as being biased are James McCormick and Thomas H. Wheaton. Mr. Wheaton was formerly a member of the Socialist Labor Party, but is now discredited. Mr. McCormick has at all times shown his animosity toward me and the Socialist Labor Party in the workshop and other places.

"I shall put my case in the hands of the membership."

PLATFOM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.



New York Oct. 3, 1901.

Secty. of Local Union No. 88

Dear Sir and Brother:

I write to notify you that the General Executive Board has endorsed the boycott levied by the garment workers' trade council of New York and vicinity against the "Abend-blatt" because of the well known policy of that paper in attacking the character of the general and local officers, and in every way endeavoring to injure the national union as well as the labor movement in general.

The time has come when it becomes necessary for the garment workers to protect themselves against the lying editorials and news-articles published by this paper for years, and your local is specially requested to appoint a committee to wait upon the business firms in your vicinity that advertise in this abusive paper, with a view of inducing them to withdraw their advertisements.

Please have this matter acted upon at the next meeting of your local and oblige.

Yours truly, Harry White.

General Secretary

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

The Corrupt United Hebrew Trades Now Must Face the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance—The First Move is the Attempted Boycott of the "Abend-blatt."

The above is a reproduction of a document issued in the fight against the "Abend-blatt," Jewish official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Its reproduction here is for the purpose of showing the nature of the documents issued and of giving a review of that attempted boycott, the causes which led to it, and for the further purpose of touching incidentally upon the characteristics, the history, and the objects of the unclean crowd which is back of the attempt.

A strike took place some months ago among the cigarette makers in one of the factories of the American Tobacco Company. The "Abend-blatt" had an advertisement from this company, and a committee from the strikers was sent to ask that the advertisement be withdrawn. The request was refused for the following reasons:

The strike was against the introduction of machinery. It was, therefore, a foolish and ineffectual move to stem the tide of progress, and could not but be, as all such previous attempts have been disastrous to those engaged in it.

The stroke was instigated by the small manufacturers of cigarettes on the East Side. In proof of this it may be mentioned that the "Abend-blatt" a rank Kangaroo sheet, had the American Tobacco Company advertisement. On the day it was withdrawn there appeared in the same paper the advertisements of the small manufacturers. These small manufacturers had been almost ruined by the consolidation of the cigarette industry. To assist them would have been to assist the most unscrupulous, the most grasping and the most heartless of all exploiters of labor.

Therefore, the "Abend-blatt" rightly said that it would not be a party either to the fight against machinery, or to the building up of the corrupt and treacherous middle class.

Thereupon the United Hebrew trades, whose history is the most startling and disgraceful career of shame in the whole shameful history of the pure and simple labor movement, declared a boycott.

While the United Hebrew Trades had declared a boycott, Typographical Union No. 88, whose members were employed on the "Abend-blatt," and which was affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, refused to call its men out. Here was another manifestation of the crookedness of Organized Scaberry. The central body was trying to boycott a paper that employed the members of one of its locals. The "Abend-blatt" called upon its compositors to decide as to the course they would take. They refused. The United Hebrew Trades called upon the same compositors to strike. They refused. Yet all this time these compositors were working for the ruin of the paper on which they worked. The United Hebrew Trades ejected them. The "Abend-blatt" discharged them. Then, having been branded by their own central body as scabs, and as worse than scabs, as cowardly traitors by the "Abend-blatt," the members of 88 sued for peace from the United Hebrew Trades, and that body which had just called them scabs, on October 26 restored them to membership.

One of the men most active in the boycott against the "Abend-blatt" was a man named Drosher, a member of 88, and a delegate to the United Hebrew Trades, and furthermore, a member of the boycott committee that was trying to ruin the paper on which its members were employed. His career was a number of characteristic plague spots. About six months ago, a printer by the name of Kariton died. He was in arrears for dues, and under the constitution of the International Typographical Union was not entitled to death benefit. Drosher went to his widow and offered, for the sum of \$30 to "fix" things. The \$30 was one half of the whole sum that could be received. She, not understanding what Drosher was to get, and thinking that he acted as a "good union man," agreed to have him see the officers of the International. He saw them, and later gave the poor widow the sum of \$30. She protested, and the

second time it was expelled, when it was connected with the S. T. & L. A. The United Hebrew Trades was District Assembly 2 of the S. T. & L. A. Subsequently the United Hebrew Trades organized a local of the pressmen, with the knowledge and consent of the Hebrew typesetters. Not long after this the pressmen demanded better wages from Lipshitz, a shop where the compositors were strong. The matter was reported to D. A. 2, and at a meeting, the delegates from the compositors standing with the majority, it voted to call a strike at Lipshitz. Then these compositors, who had voted to uphold their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, decided to go out with them. That was the proper thing to do. Twenty-four hours later, these same compositors, who had voted for the strike, who had gone out on strike, went back, and the strike was lost. Therefore, they had been instrumental in calling the strike, and when it was over, they turned on their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, and knifed them. They were expelled from the Alliance by the United Hebrew Trades. Then, despite all they had done, despite their treason, they had the audacity to appeal to the General Executive Board. The G. E. B. refused to allow their claims, and they were again branded as scabs.

The third occasion on which they were expelled was when they refused to go on strike, and so were branded as scabs.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

that the Abend-blatt found it necessary to cut away from. Because of its treachery it could not be depended on. Because of its cowardice it was sure to be guilty of some new despicable work. Because of its record as a scab concern its existence was a stench in the nostrils of all men. Its president, Forseidam, bears out the reputation of the crowd with which he is connected, as he has been, before reaching the depths of membership in 88, a well-known scab in the capmakers.

When the United Hebrew Trades, assisted by the corrupt and crooked "Vorwaerts" had declared the boycott, there entered on the field another person, no less a one than Harry White, or Harry Korkowinsky. It will be seen that White's particular grievance is that the Abend-blatt has attacked the officers of the pure and simple unions.

Why, then, does not this Harry White, who is among the officers so attacked, sue the paper? Why does he not call upon the courts to put an end to the slanders, if such they are? BECAUSE HE DOES NOT CARE: BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT EACH ASSERTION MADE BY THE ABEND-BLATT, OR ANY OTHER SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PAPER, OR BY ANY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WRITER OR SPEAKER, CAN BE PROVEN, AND THAT BEHIND THE PROOF THERE IS THE PROOF OF OTHER MISDEEDS WHICH HARRY WHITE, IN COMMON WITH THE MEN WITH WHOM HE TRAINS, FEARS WILL BE EXPOSED.

He dares not face them brought to light. He dares not face the evidence on which they are based. His only opportunity to injure the Abend-blatt is to creep in under cover of a boycott declared by a body of self-contracted scabs.

Harry White has, on the political field as well as on the industrial field, occupied the position of a decoy duck for capitalism. He has been the one to round up the workers so that the capitalist could crush them. The history of his Garment Workers is known. It is known that for years they have been battling against the sweating system, and it is as strong as ever. It is known that the majority of the strikes declared were for the purpose of assisting some manufacturer who had gained the favor of the "union" officers. These strikes, while they caused endless hardships and misery to the rank and file, have never been productive of good. Look at the trade to-day, look at what has been attempted in the past, and then judge of the action of Harry White.

But the bitterest bill of all to him has been the fact that the Socialist Labor Party has exposed his political dealings. In the last National Campaign he organized the McDonald-Roosevelt Political League, and tried to make a deal. As he had nobody but himself, he failed. Previous to that he used every means to land the job of state factory inspector, but was turned down in such a way that none but a thoroughly dishonest man, a man inured to insults, would not have resented. He did not resent it, as is shown by the fact that he tried to kick the feet of the man who had insulted him. Theodore Roosevelt. Then the other day he made the announcement that his Garment Workers were in favor of the Fusion Party. That was another bid for political favor. He has tried every dodge, every turn, every twist to land in office, but the Socialist Labor Party has frustrated him: this accounts for his deep hatred of the Abend-blatt.

The nature of the men behind the attempt is here shown. The reasons for their actions is shown. The fact that they have been branded scabs is shown. The fact that they have furthered interests of the manufacturers is shown. The fact that they have been traitors to the working class is shown.

What is to be done?

This great vampire, this terrible, unclean, death-dealing organization known as pure and simpledom, has been aroused to the fact that the Socialist Labor Party has turned the light on its secrets.

The fight against the Abend-blatt is a fight against the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. It is an attempt to save themselves. It is an attempt to keep the conditions such that they can continue to rob widows and scab the jobs of already under-paid wage workers and fellow unionists. It is an attempt to keep the Jewish workingmen in ignorance—so that they will remain victims, as they have in the past.

The conduct of 88 is just what might have been expected of it. On three occasions it has been expelled from central organizations and declared to be a scab local. The first time it was expelled from the United Hebrew Trades because a member of 88 had referred to the United Hebrew Trades as being composed of crooks, boodlers and tramps. At first 88 refused to retract these very true expressions, but later it crawled and was reinstated.

The second time it was expelled, when it was connected with the S. T. & L. A. The United Hebrew Trades was District Assembly 2 of the S. T. & L. A. Subsequently the United Hebrew Trades organized a local of the pressmen, with the knowledge and consent of the Hebrew typesetters. Not long after this the pressmen demanded better wages from Lipshitz, a shop where the compositors were strong. The matter was reported to D. A. 2, and at a meeting, the delegates from the compositors standing with the majority, it voted to call a strike at Lipshitz. Then these compositors, who had voted to uphold their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, decided to go out with them. That was the proper thing to do.

Twenty-four hours later, these same compositors, who had voted for the strike, who had gone out on strike, went back, and the strike was lost. Therefore, they had been instrumental in calling the strike, and when it was over, they turned on their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, and knifed them. They were expelled from the Alliance by the United Hebrew Trades. Then, despite all they had done, despite their treason, they had the audacity to appeal to the General Executive Board. The G. E. B. refused to allow their claims, and they were again branded as scabs.

The third occasion on which they were expelled was when they refused to go on strike, and so were branded as scabs.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

International investigated the case. It found that Kariton was entitled to nothing, and ordered 88 to pay back the whole \$60. It did so, but Drosher retains to this day the \$30 which he bunged in the first place from the International, and then stole from the poor widow of a fellow workingman.

The man who exposed this unsavory, cowardly, loathsome piece of fraud was none less than Louis Miller, editor of the "Vorwaerts," and now a friend of Drosher, and a leader in the attempt to boycott the Abend-blatt.

Another instance shows Drosher to be a contemptible scab. M. Raefael held a job at \$18 a week. Through influence that he commanded, Drosher had Raefael discharged, and he himself took the place at \$13 a week. Raefael appealed to McLaughlin of the International, but after committees had reported, withdrawn, other committees had been appointed, and a lot of useless work gone through with, Drosher still held the job he had stolen. This man, who is now interested in the fight against the Abend-blatt in but one of the many crooks and knaves that infest the East Side, and who prey on the workers there.

The reason they have entered the present fight is evident. IT IS A FIGHT OF THE CROOKEDEST BODY OF CROOKED PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONISTS IN THE CITY AGAINST THE SOCIALIST TRADES AND LABOR ALLIANCE. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE THEMSELVES. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE CONDITIONS SUCH THAT THEY CAN CONTINUE TO ROB WIDOWS AND SCAB THE JOBS OF ALREADY UNDER-PAID WAGE WORKERS AND FELLOW UNIONISTS. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE JEWISH WORKINGMEN IN IGNORANCE—SO THAT THEY WILL REMAIN VICTIMS, AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST.

The conduct of 88 is just what might have been expected of it. On three occasions it has been expelled from central organizations and declared to be a scab local. The first time it was expelled from the United Hebrew Trades because a member of 88 had referred to the United Hebrew Trades as being composed of crooks, boodlers and tramps. At first 88 refused to retract these very true expressions, but later it crawled and was reinstated.

The second time it was expelled, when it was connected with the S. T. & L. A. The United Hebrew Trades was District Assembly 2 of the S. T. & L. A. Subsequently the United Hebrew Trades organized a local of the pressmen, with the knowledge and consent of the Hebrew typesetters. Not long after this the pressmen demanded better wages from Lipshitz, a shop where the compositors were strong. The matter was reported to D. A. 2, and at a meeting, the delegates from the compositors standing with the majority, it voted to call a strike at Lipshitz. Then these compositors, who had voted to uphold their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, decided to go out with them. That was the proper thing to do.

Twenty-four hours later, these same compositors, who had voted for the strike, who had gone out on strike, went back, and the strike was lost. Therefore, they had been instrumental in calling the strike, and when it was over, they turned on their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, and knifed them. They were expelled from the Alliance by the United Hebrew Trades. Then, despite all they had done, despite their treason, they had the audacity to appeal to the General Executive Board. The G. E. B. refused to allow their claims, and they were again branded as scabs.

The third occasion on which they were expelled was when they refused to go on strike, and so were branded as scabs.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

International investigated the case. It found that Kariton was entitled to nothing, and ordered 88 to pay back the whole \$60. It did so, but Drosher retains to this day the \$30 which he bunged in the first place from the International, and then stole from the poor widow of a fellow workingman.

The conduct of 88 is just what might have been expected of it. On three occasions it has been expelled from central organizations and declared to be a scab local. The first time it was expelled from the United Hebrew Trades because a member of 88 had referred to the United Hebrew Trades as being composed of crooks, boodlers and tramps. At first 88 refused to retract these very true expressions, but later it crawled and was reinstated.

The second time it was expelled, when it was connected with the S. T. & L. A. The United Hebrew Trades was District Assembly 2 of the S. T. & L. A. Subsequently the United Hebrew Trades organized a local of the pressmen, with the knowledge and consent of the Hebrew typesetters. Not long after this the pressmen demanded better wages from Lipshitz, a shop where the compositors were strong. The matter was reported to D. A. 2, and at a meeting, the delegates from the compositors standing with the majority, it voted to call a strike at Lipshitz. Then these compositors, who had voted to uphold their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, decided to go out with them. That was the proper thing to do.

Twenty-four hours later, these same compositors, who had voted for the strike, who had gone out on strike, went back, and the strike was lost. Therefore, they had been instrumental in calling the strike, and when it was over, they turned on their fellow unionists and fellow workingmen, and knifed them. They were expelled from the Alliance by the United Hebrew Trades. Then, despite all they had done, despite their treason, they had the audacity to appeal to the General Executive Board. The G. E. B. refused to allow their claims, and they were again branded as scabs.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

THE LYON OUTRAGE.NEWS FROM..... THE FIELD OF LABOR

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades!

Through the columns of the PEOPLE you have learned of the dastardly outrage committed by some members of the Beaumont, Texas, police force against our brave comrade F. D. Lyon. These thugs in uniform MUST be brought to justice. But what a hornets nest we have stirred up is explained in subjoined letter by the victim of those who would be assassins. The Texas State Committee has invoked the aid of the Governor but places little confidence in his sincerity in this matter. I have just returned from Houston where I went to consult with comrade Lyon. Should the Governor fail to do his sword duty the S. L. P. must prosecute the case and bring the criminals behind the bars. We have good lawyers to push the prosecution but it takes money to fight it out. Texas has heretofore liberally responded to any call for assistance from any part of the country. Let the party show that it will avenge the first martyr of the Social Revolution and thereby give warning to ALL would-be evil doers wherever we have planted our standard that they can't monkey with the Buzz-Saw.

Send all moneys to undersigned; they will be duly accounted for in the PEOPLE. Should more money be contributed than needed, it will be turned in for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Frank Leitner,
Secretary Texas State Com., S. L. P.

(Copy of letter from F. D. Lyon to Texas State Committee, S. L. P.)

Houston, Texas, Oct. 28, 1901

Mr. Frank Leitner,
See's State Com., S. L. P.,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade:

In the matter of instituting criminal proceedings against the perpetrators of the crime at Beaumont, I must inform you, that, in my opinion, there is not the slightest prospect of a bona fide prosecution on the part of the Jefferson County officials. The intimate relationships existing between the Beaumont police force and the sheriff and the deputies, together with the fact that the guilty parties are related by the ties of blood and marriage to public officials, warrant my belief that, unless unprejudiced outside assistance is rendered, all efforts at conviction must prove futile. As suggested by the Beaumont Daily Journal, the State Rangers seem to be needed in order to secure effective service.

Another point that I cannot insist too strongly upon is the great risk that I would have to assume should I return to the scene of the crime, with no other protection than that afforded by the kinmen of the very men whom I would have to accuse. No one can appreciate as I do the bloody malevolence of the men who whipped and beat me, and the circumstances under which they declared they would take my life if I returned, satisfy me that it was no idle threat.

Strikes stopping the work of an entire town and tending to produce a lack of necessities will be illegal and the leaders in such strikes will be punished!

Speculators, who in their stock-gambings, corner the markets and thus create a lack of necessities will, however, continue at liberty. There is also the usual legislative provision for arbitrators, the value of both of which, in this country, at least, has proven very doubtful.

In brief, the whole Spanish measure is partial to and thoroughly in favor of the capitalist class.

While Spain is thus effectually providing for its capitalist class, by proposing pro-capitalist legislation, France is also bestirring itself in favor of the capitalist class.

The Miners' Association of that country having expressed a decidedly hostile opinion of the Waldeck-Rosseau Ministry for its failure to respond favorably to demands for labor legislation is making arrangements to quarter 2,000 infantry and cavalry in Carmaux as a "precaution" against "disorder" that is likely to occur in the advent of a strike as a result of the miners' action.

Experience teaches that "precautions" of this kind generally bring about the very "disorder" which they are supposed to prevent. In other words, we may expect the French troops to provoke the miners into disturbances, in order that they may have an excuse to shoot them down in cold blood and thus break their strike.

From Germany, finally, came the news that in the city of Berlin, there are 80,000 unemployed. As these figures come from capitalist sources, it is safe to state that the actual number of unemployed is much larger.

It is sufficient to show the disastrous effect of the capitalist policy of expansion upon the working class. Germany is the third industrial nation of the world. As such it has taken a part in the competition for world-markets. Like England, it has lost, with the result that many of its industries have collapsed, while the country as a whole is going through a crisis such as it has never before known.

The condition of affairs is bound to react upon this country. Germany will readjust itself to the altered situation. It will produce cheaper. It will reduce wages. The American will follow the example thus set. It too will inaugurate a readjustment, with lower wages. It too will press its working class down still lower, until such time as the increased productive activity of the industrial nations of the world, will have created such an excess of goods that an international panic will be inevitable. Then the American working class will either starve or rise in its might and end the system of Capitalism.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Reade St., New York.

P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

Single Copy.....	2
Six months.....	25
One year.....	50

Bundles rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500, 1 cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and postage is enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	26,564
In 1900.....	34,191



Room! For the men of Mind make way!

Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer;

Ye cannot stay the opening day:

The world rolls on, the light grows stronger,

The People's Advent's coming!

GERALD MASSEY.



The trend of the election returns from several parts of the country, published elsewhere, tho' few in numbers at the time of going to press, tell the cheering tale that the battering ram of the Socialist Labor Party, slightly damaged here and gaining yonder, has successfully accomplished the only task it was called upon to accomplish this year. It has battered big holes into the out-posts—the variously named Kangaroo party—that the forces of Capitalism have thrown forward with intent to head off and to annihilate the dreaded S. L. P. On the whole, the S. L. P., standing upon the uncompromising and, for that very reason, only tenable ground of the Labor Movement, comes out intact, while the Kangaroo onslaught, that combined in itself all the scabby purposes and instincts of that stum element, which, in all historic movements, can be got to undertake the dirty work of a ruling and threatened class, and which confidently predicted it would make tremendous progress, comes out battered beyond repair, and in its rout bears testimony of the soundness of every principle that the S. L. P. stands on and is guided by.

THE SCAB SOCIAL DEMOCRACY UP TO DATE.

A number of times, each time duly authenticated, instances have been entered of record in these columns in the course of the last twelve months, that proved beyond a doubt that the Social Democracy, especially its Kangaroo wing, is to Socialism what a satyr is to Hyperion: that it is the spawn of the sub-barrel reactionary element of capitalism, doused with the impure motives and aspirations of an "intellectual" riff-raff, too frayed to figure in the camp of bona fide capitalism, and too vicious and depraved to entertain for bona fide Socialism and its organization any but sentiments of malice and the envy of the degenerate. The instances adduced demonstrated in each case that the said Social Democracy is a political exhalation, and a corrupt one at that, of the political camp of Capitalism. Nevertheless, clear tho' each instance was, taken isolatedly, as given from time to time, much of their individual force may have been lost. In the hurry of modern life and the crowd of events things are easily forgotten. For that reason, let that Scab or Kangaroo Social Democrat be now brought up to date:

John C. Smith (Social Democrat) ran last November in the Worcester, Mass., District, on the Social Democratic and the Democratic ticket platform.

Morris Eichmann (Social Democrat) ran this Spring in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Social Democratic, the regular Democratic, the Republican and the "Citizens'" ticket platform.

Andrew Holmes (Social Democrat) is running in Peekskill, N. Y., on the Social Democratic ticket, a political job holder, as Street Commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party.

Edward Staub (Social Democrat) is running in Syracuse, N. Y., on the Social Democratic ticket, and figures simultaneously on the official Democratic primary ballot and as delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

Rev. F. O. C. McCartney (Social Democratic member of the Massachusetts Legislature) is running in the Rockland, Mass., District on the "Citizens'" caucus ticket and platform.

Each Tabor (Social Democrat) is run-

ning on the Social Democratic ticket, in Cortlandtown and is a political job holder by the grace of the Republican party.

Everett and King (Social Democrats) are political job holders in San Francisco, Cal., by the grace of a Democratic Mayor.

Dr. Wooldridge (Social Democrat) is a political job holder in Cleveland, O., by the grace of a Democratic Mayor.

John Foley (notorious ward hoeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy) is running in Troy, N. Y., on the Social Democratic ticket and platform for President Common Council, and openly declares that he will vote the Democratic Central Labor Union!

Chas. Harzheim (Social Democrat) is running in Kings County (Brooklyn) for County Clerk on the Fusion (Republican and Citizens') ticket and platform.

A. F. Hoelzer (Soc. Dem.) appears as a Vice-President on the official call for a German-Tammany Hall meeting on the West Side of New York City.

J. B. Osborn (Social Democrat) officiates in Denver, Colo., as a puller-in for the Police in its attempt to prevent Socialist Labor Party meetings.

James F. Carey (Social Democrat) votes in the Haverhill, Mass., Common Council for a \$15,000 appropriation to place an Armory in working order.

The list could be continued indefinitely. In its short career the leprosy of its birth has broken out all over the body of the Social Democracy. It stands today self-branded the most putrid and rapidly decomposing product of capitalist political chicanery to confuse and keep the working class divided.

SCOURGE THE SCAMP SCABS.

Let the below "deadly parallel" fall like a twisted rope upon the back of the Organized Scaberry:

Resolutions Passed by Boston C. L. U., October 20, 1901.

The "Grand Work" of the "New York Journal" for Union Men.

"Resolved. That we record one unqualified appreciation of the action of the New York "Journal" in the magnificent support it gave to the strike of the 23d Regimental Railroadmen, not alone in the city of New York, but throughout the civilized world; but it resolved. That the secretaries of the Central Labor Union of Boston be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to William R. Hearst, publisher of the New York "Journal," expressing on behalf of this central body our heartfelt appreciation of the grand work being done by the New York "Journal" in assisting union printers and union men generally in opposing un-American methods in dealing with faithful employees."

"Wire your sweetheart, Father, or Son. The Journal will receive and deliver FREE OF CHARGE in Albany and Troy any message from mothers, wives and sweethearts to members of the 23d Regt."

"Also representatives of the Journal will receive in Albany and Troy messages from members of the Regt. and deliver the same without charge to any address in Brooklyn."—New York Journal, May 15, 1901.

"Governor Odell is now in personal control of the troops here to protect the CAPITAL FROM MOR- VIOLENCE: 2,000 soldiers are utterly inadequate."—New York Journal, May 16, 1901.

"Mobs of strikers or strike sympathizers are marching about the city, destroying railroad property."—New York Journal, May 17, 1901.

What is a "scab?"

He who works for wages that lower the standard of living of the working-class is called a scab; he who works for hours that lower the recuperative powers of the working-class is called a scab. These are but specific instances. They furnish the principle. "Scab" is that workingman, who, by commission or omission, strengthens the arm of the plundering capitalist against the plundered working-class. The crowning act of plunder is that which the capitalist exercises when—driven by short wages, long hours and inhuman treatment, the workingmen have struck for redress—he brings in the strong arm of the public powers to crush the workers; and of all strong arms of the public powers the strongest is that that comes armed with the bullet-laden rifle of the militia. The invocation of the militia, made up mainly of the idle youth and labor-hating spawn of the plundering capitalist class, is the trump card that the employer plays against his distressed employee.

This trump card was played by the capitalists against the Switchmen's Union in Buffalo, in 1892, when these struck to enforce the ten-hour law for railroad men: the 23d Regiment broke the strike and left as a monument of its feat—the grave of young Broderick, a workingman's son.

This trump card was played by the capitalists again in 1895 in Brooklyn, when the Trolleymen's Union struck for the enforcement of the same ten-hour law: again the 23d Regiment, aided by others, rode roughshod over the workers, and again left as a monument of its prowess the grave of another workingman's son, Hogan.

And it was this identical trump card that the capitalist class played in the Spring of this year when it sent the 23d

Regiment to "settle" the trolleymen's strike in Albany, and there too left its scum-manual—murder.

Now, then, the paper that pronounces these acts of felony "good service," that caters to the epistolary comfort of these brow-beaters of the workers, and that pronounces the indignant striking workingmen "moths" and otherwise slanders these hard-pressed members of the working-class, that paper is sung the songs of, that paper is cheered as assisting "union men generally," that paper is "unqualifiedly" endorsed by the Boston Central Labor Union!

The cap of "scab" fits the concern to perfection. With the cap firmly fastened to its head, a type of the crew that, to the best of its power, strengthens the arm of the plundering capitalist against the plundered working-class, let there be no let-up on the scampish Organized Scaberry, let it be scourged from the Temple of Labor.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DROMIOS.

The municipal contest of this year in San Francisco has produced a by-play that, by all means, should be mounted on the political stage of the country. It should be named "The San Francisco Dromios." While the old parties are carrying on their regulation fray, there is going on, in a corner, a "fierce contest." It is the contest of the Kangaroo Socialist party and a "Union Labor" party that has just sprung up, lie having been breathed into its nostrils by the "endorsement of a large number of Unions." These two parties are the Dromios. They can't tell each other apart; nor can anybody else. In their utter Dromio likeness, while trying to lambaste each other they are lambasting themselves in a way that makes the fury. And herein lies the instructiveness of the spectacle.

Leading men in the "Union Labor" party are gentlemen who earned considerable distinction as organizers of Republican clubs; leading men in the "Kangaroo Socialist" party are gentlemen who have earned considerable distinction as beggars and acceptors of political jobs from capitalist parties. No two political faces can be more alike; if they are not "like two peas," still they surely are alike enough to be mistaken for each other.

No doubt it is a crime for men claiming to be in and of the camp of Labor to organize political bodies of a party that fleeces the workingman. The crime consists in aiding and abetting the fleecing.

And the fleecing is aided and abetted because such conduct tends to obliterate and has the direct effect of obliterating the line that separates the working from the fleecing class. With the obliteration of that line the workers fall an easy prey to the thousand and one lures that capitalist politics holds out to switch their deceived workingmen from the direct forthright.

But for the identical reason, it is likewise a crime for men claiming to be in and of the camp of Labor to beg and accept political jobs from a party that fleeces the workingman. The crime consists there too in aiding and abetting the fleecing. And there too the fleecing is aided and abetted because such conduct positively blurs the line of demarcation between the workingman and his fleecing.

With the blurring of that line the workers can not escape falling a prey to the insidious lures which capitalist politics holds out to labor's undoing.

Both acts are crimes; both acts are reducible to "corruption;" both acts spring from self-seeking minds that try to ride the Labor vote; both acts redound to the direct injury of the working class.

While at this extremity of the country, here in New York, the spectacle is seen of two capitalist Dromios—the Tammany and the Republican parties—exposing and condemning each other, and proving each other's unfitness to represent the people, at the other extremity, in San Francisco, the spectacle is seen of two lackeys-of-capitalism Dromios—the Kangaroo and the "Union Labor" parties—equally exposing, equally condemning and proving with equal conclusiveness each other's criminality in the camp of Labor.

WILL THE FATE OF EVERY'S HEAD AFFECT THESE?

The United Hebrew Charities, at a meeting held last Monday, received the annual report of its President. The following are a few of the passages in the report:

"Poverity among the Jews is increasing in New York. We cannot and dare not blind ourselves to this fact."

"The tenement houses and sweatshops of the great Ghetto of New York work havoc among our people."

"The total number of applicants at the relief bureaus was 11,447 representing 50,228 persons. Of these 1,268 were widows, 971 were deserted women and 516 were consumptives."

Was this report meant as a deliberate satire on the "What Carnegie Said and Did" campaign, that is going on in this city between the Democratic and the Republican capitalists, and whooped up by the labor fakirs, or is the report one of those "accidents" that Providence periodically provides for the purpose of throwing light across the path of that in-

telligent portion of society that is capable of seeing, and in whose keeping the progress of the race has ever been? It matters not. Accident or intent the report is exceptionally timely.

The class, whose affluence is a barometer of the poverty of the masses (Jew and Gentile), of the number of widows left destitute (Gentile and Jew), of the distress that produces "deserted women" (Jew and Gentile), of the plague spots named tenement houses and sweatshops, which, in turn, suggest and imply factories, railroad beds, stone yards and shops where consumptives (Gentile and Jew) are bred,—that widowhood, deserted girls, consumption and poverty among the workers—breeding class is tugging at what "Carnegie Said and Did," and that "tug of war" comes down to what the fate shall be of Devorey; and the labor lieutenants of that class help along the hurly with their blatant and doubly criminal conduct.

Deputy Police Commissioner Devorey's head is but a feint. It is to the real issue what the sham nest of the Marsh-wren is to her real nest. The Marsh-wren trusts not to an exposed and conspicuous place the eggs that are dear to her. She builds a sham nest on top of the reeds; her real nest is built in a concealed spot. Thus she protects her brood. The birds of the field that prey upon her are by her strategy lured away from the true and beloved nest, to the sham one. While they wear themselves out pecking at the latter, her species thrives in the safety of the seclusion offered by the former. And so in this, as in all other political contests,—national, state and municipal—in which the capitalist class is periodically compelled to struggle for the continuance of its, to the working men, death-dealing hold on the public powers, does the capitalist class imitate the Marsh-wren's strategy. It raises into consciousness a sort of sham nest in the shape of false issues which it beats the tomtom on, and all the while with the assistance of its labor lieutenants, (Jew and Gentile), it carefully keeps in seclusion the real issue, a sort of real nest, in which its cherished eggs for fleecing the workers, pauperizing and blasting them are hatched. One day it is the tariff, another it is the "State Canal Frauds," now it is the mutton head of Devorey.

No doubt it is a crime for men claiming to be in and of the camp of Labor to organize political bodies of a party that fleeces the workingman. The crime consists there too in aiding and abetting the fleecing. And there too the fleecing is aided and abetted because such conduct tends to obliterate and has the direct effect of obliterating the line that separates the working from the fleecing class. With the obliteration of that line the workers fall an easy prey to the thousand and one lures that capitalist politics holds out to switch their deceived workingmen from the direct forthright.

But for the identical reason, it is likewise a crime for men claiming to be in and of the camp of Labor to beg and accept political jobs from a party that fleeces the workingman. The crime consists there too in aiding and abetting the fleecing. And there too the fleecing is aided and abetted because such conduct positively blurs the line of demarcation between the workingman and his fleecing.

With the blurring of that line the workers can not escape falling a prey to the insidious lures which capitalist politics holds out to labor's undoing.

Both acts are crimes; both acts are reducible to "corruption;" both acts spring from self-seeking minds that try to ride the Labor vote; both acts redound to the direct injury of the working class.

While at this extremity of the country, here in New York, the spectacle is seen of two capitalist Dromios—the Tammany and the Republican parties—exposing and condemning each other, and proving each other's unfitness to represent the people, at the other extremity, in San Francisco, the spectacle is seen of two lackeys-of-capitalism Dromios—the Kangaroo and the "Union Labor" parties—equally exposing, equally condemning and proving with equal conclusiveness each other's criminality in the camp of Labor.

THE TURK IS TO BE REFORMED.

The Turk is to be reformed, and France is to do the reforming. The Sick Man of Europe will recover from the illness with which, in the eyes of the capitalist world, he is affected. His malady is the common one of weak nations. It is that there is a considerable amount of wealth that the other nations desire, but because of the squabbles among themselves do not know how to get at. France has solved

the business of the land.

A woman burglar was arrested in Rochester. This is the last blow. Carrie Nation invaded the field that Jerome was reserving for himself. Ladies have invaded the Bawery with the intention of teaching the Sullivan's the art of politics. Women are branching out in all lines that once were held exclusively by men. The Rochester incident was so particularly significant that there is no doubt that we shall soon hear that new female bank tellers and cashiers have been squandering the institution's money on some fair man and have been forced to abscond.

The industrial depression in Germany continues unabated. In order to overcome it wholesale cuts are being made in wages, and the German workingmen are requested to bear it in order that markets may be opened up. The cut in Germany will be followed by a revival due to the imports made in markets conquered by other countries, America among them. Then these countries, America among them, must in turn, reduce wages in order to compete with Germany. This makes the outlook for American workingmen "very bright." Another pound of flesh will be taken from them to uphold the business of the land.

The capitalists are great at sleights of hand. By the sleight of hand of dividing the plunder that they levy on the workers into "interest," "rentals," "supplies," "taxes," etc., they make their share appear trifling, "only \$8 dividends!" And to perform even this trick they must indulge in the sleight of hand of padding the pay-roll with items wholly illegitimate. Not \$8, out of every \$100 produced by the railroaders, is the "reward" of capital; the idle capitalist has leisure enough to scheme to keep, and to succeed in the scheme of keeping, fully \$70 out of every \$100 that Labor produces at the risk

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Wind Knocked Out of Him.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following newspaper clippings taken from a local paper speak for themselves. Needless to say that the challenge issued to Mr. Ballard completely knocked the wind out of him, although quite a windy chap, and we have not heard from him through the local papers or otherwise. The gentleman has dropped out of print or late, something unusual for him.

M. MOLLOY.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 26.

[Enclosures.]

[From Schenectady, N. Y., "Gazette."]

I.
THE LIGHT SEEN THRO' THE DARKNESS.

Editor of "The Daily Gazette":

While we are under the shadow of the crime of the century, it severely taxes our faith—great though that faith may be to see any light through the dark cloud, but there is light—Mr. McKinley's work was done; his manly and wise policies have placed our country in the front rank of world powers—but during these last years we have not taken sufficient care to keep out foreigners of violent political leanings nor could we represent socialism (the beginning of anarchy), nor the mouthings of public agitators, nor the incendiary newspaper criticism and belittling of our administration, because no crime had been committed which could be laid to their door—that crime has now been committed, and in such a way as to enforce stern, though diplomatic, safeguards for the future—immigration will be more closely watched—(my idea is, that no immigrant should be allowed to land who does not bring a certificate signed by one of our consuls)—disturbing factions will be also watched and incendiary meetings and speeches forbidden and stopped, if attempted to be held. President Roosevelt has all the courage and vigor necessary for these purposes and will make an ideal President. Great sympathy must be given him as he is so suddenly called to carry out Mr. McKinley's policies and to live up to the ideal plane to which the tragedy has lifted our martyr. His actual plane was very high, but the tragic has elevated him almost to worship.

Yours very truly,
WALTER J. BALLARD,
Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1901.

II.
WANTS TO MEET WALTER J. BALLARD IN DEBATE.

Editor "Gazette":

On September 17th last, a letter appeared in the "Gazette" signed by one Walter J. Ballard wherein he makes the assertion that "Socialism is the beginning of Anarchy." There was no attention paid to the letter by Socialists of this city as it showed that the writer was innocent of any knowledge of the Socialist movement, but as the man persists in his innocence as a recent article in "The Gazette," of his shows, I have been instructed by the Socialist Labor Party of this city to issue a challenge to the gentleman to debate the question. "Resolved, that Socialism is the beginning of Anarchy." Mr. Ballard to take the affirmative and our man to take the negative side, or we will debate this question. "Resolved, that the policy of the Republican party breeds Anarchy," our man to take the affirmative and Mr. Ballard the negative.

This will be a rare chance for the gentleman to emphasize his statement in public and at the same time do a little campaign work for the party he is affiliated with.

M. MOLLOY, Organizer S.L.P.
Schenectady, Oct. 8, 1901.

III.
SILENTIN IN PERPETUUM.

The Buzz-Saw in Auburn, New York.

To THE PEOPLE.—Auburn received a visit from Chas. H. Corrigan, who stayed October 5th and 6th. The Saturday evening he spoke it rained, but he held a crowd of 250 for 2 hours listening to his discourse on Trade Unions. The way he laid it on to the fakirs held the crowd spellbound rain or no rain. We sold about 30 "Bull Pens." "What Means This Strike?" etc., and would have sold more if it began to pour. He spoke also in our room Sunday afternoon on Socialism vs. Anarchy. On October 12, Comrade Mike Lemp of Syracuse spoke here on the street corner to a crowd of 200 we sold in all 45 books besides distributing pamphlets. We also held a mass meeting in the 8th Ward, October 13. It was a bitter cold night but we held the close attention of 150 wage slaves. The writer spoke first for 20 minutes, then Comrade Lemp spoke for an hour and a quarter. We sold 20 books. We have a ticket in the field this fall and you can tell what interest the working men are taking by our sale of books. Our Section has increased in two months from 12 members to 22 and we expect many more.

FRANK L. BRANNICK,
Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 27.

His Share of Risk.

To THE PEOPLE.—A wage slave named Snyder, at the Red Mill this evening, got his share of the risk that the capitalist don't take. He fell lengthwise on a buzz-saw. They will bury him right away or sooner.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Fairhaven, Wash., Oct. 23.

A Question That Won't Down.

To THE PEOPLE.—The conversation reported in the DAILY PEOPLE of a few days ago, between Comrade Wohlenschlager and Mr. Butcher, the ex-national secretary of the Social Democratic party, was interesting throughout, but the point of greatest interest was the admission of Mr. Butcher that what the Social Democrats hated most, was

the systematic attack made by our party upon the armory-building record of Carey and his political associates. Thereby Mr. Butcher admitted that the promulgation of that particular crime against the working class hurts the S. D. P. more than all their other crimes put together. The reason for this is very simple.

It takes a class-conscious workingman, a Socialist, a man imbued with the dignity of his class and its great historical mission, to appreciate to its full extent the criminality of the political conduct of the S. D. P., its inclusion and toleration of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on the economic field of labor's battle, its backing up of the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. But every workingman, even the least tutored of unreliable and crooked elements, from goody-goody reformer down to the anarchist, or the criminality of its conduct on

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office Y Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

Canadian Socialist Labor Party.—London, Ont., Nov. 4.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Haselgrave elected to the chair. Aspinwall absent and excused. Minutes of the last meeting adopted as read.

Communication from W. L. Brower of the S. T. & L. A. re sending delegate to the convention. As the N.E.C. finds it impossible to send delegates at the present time, the communication was filed.

Comrade Ross was appointed to act in conjunction with Comrade Ashplant to draw up the report of the convention and hand to secretary for mailing to Sections.

Request from Section St. Thomas, Ont., that a speaker be sent there Thursday, 7th inst., at their expense. Haselgrave appointed.

Secretary instructed to write Section Hamilton re situation of the movement there.

Adjourned. I. P. Courtney, Rec. Sec'y.

Iowa Notice.

To the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa Comrades:
Your State Committee has the unpleasant task on hand to inform you, that we will not appear on the ballot this fall. The nomination papers were called in late, so as to get the necessary number of signatures easily, but were found to be too many short to ready before the date for filing; so through faults on both sides we are barred from this election.

Now while at it, I wish to call the attention of the comrades to the fact that we cut but a sorry figure in the fight for our cause compared to neighboring states. Up comrades and do your duty, your sympathy is very sweet, but it does not pay printers bills, nor the work of organization.

We like to see your letters but would sooner see your application for membership. You as well as I know, that whoever wants to be free must themselves strike the blow—and last but not least, push the Party papers—that's the backbone of the movement. Let's hear from you yours truly,

Eric C. Matson,
102 Howes street,
Clinton, Iowa.

Notice to Sections of Greater Boston.
The committee on Union picnic, with new delegates from Boston, Lynn, and Salem met at Everett on Sunday, Oct. 20, a permanent organization was formed with Chas. A. Johnson as chairman. Amos P. Jones treasurer and Albert M. Grant secretary.

It was decided to hold a ball on Friday evening, Feb. 21, 1902, if satisfactory arrangements can be made for the same. Sections Somerville, Medford, Cambridge, Woburn and Malden were not represented and it is desired that delegates from these sections make an effort to be present next Sunday, Nov. 3, at 2 p.m., meeting to be held at Everett headquarters, 154 School street, room 3. Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

Canton, Ohio.

All members and sympathizers of the S.L.P. now residing in Canton, Ohio, are urgently requested to attend a meeting to be held on Sunday November 10, 2 p.m., sharp, at 1106 High street, Canton. Comrades! You certainly understand the necessity of organization in order to do effective work, and it is your DUTY to be present at this meeting, as steps are to be taken to place Section Canton on such a footing as to be worthy of the name of a section of the Fighting S.L.P.

John Jurgens.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.
Workmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 112 Market street.

November 10—J. A. McConnel, "Lessons from the Campaign."

November 17—Jos. Prece, "Old and New Trade Unionism."

November 24—Wm. Adams, "The Wastes of the Competitive System."

Frank Jordan's Dates, Homeward Bound.

Comrade Frank Jordan, on his way from New York City to Indianapolis will speak at the following places:

Albany, November 16.

Troy, November 17-18.

Schenectady, November 19.

Subsequent dates will be published as soon as sections along the route have been heard from.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Organizer Veal in Illinois.

Jacksonville, November 9-10.
Springfield, November 11-13.

Pearis, November 14-18.

Roscoe, November 15.

Moline, November 19-20.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

John D. Goerke, Secretary.

Section Peoria, S. L. P.
will hold its first season entertainment and dance November 11, at South Side Turner Hall. A select program, speaking, good singing and fine music. Dancing commences 10 o'clock. Every comrade should attend and bring friends.

The Committee.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Joseph Sulaita, 178 Second street, Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected organizer of Section Pittsfield, S. L. P.

Herman Koepke.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged \$2411.66
10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6.00
Stanton Pleasure and Educational Club, N. Y. City 35.00
R. Haas, 6th and 10th A. D., N. Y. City 5.00
S. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
Section Seattle, Wash. 25.00
Section Providence, R. I. 22.75
Section Woonsocket, R. I. 6.25
12th A. D., N. Y. City:
Darmstatter 50
R. Rothstein 25
Mrs. Rothstein 25
Alterman 10
Machinists' Local 190, S. T. & L. A., Pittsburgh, Pa. 5.00
Branch Braddock, Section Allegheny, Co., Pa.
August Clever 2.00
John Dorshaw 1.00
Chris Clitch 1.00
Alphonse Murra 50
J. E. Carlson, Preston, Wash. 2.60
Section Easton, Pa. 3.00
Branch East Pittsburgh, Section Allegheny Co., Pa.
H. Jackson 2.00
William J. Burns 1.00
James Coulter 1.00
Nicholas Bertel 50
Maurice Weiss 50
John Martin, (sympathizer) 1.00
Patrick McCann, (sympathizer) 1.00
David Woodings, (sympathizer) 1.00
August Miller, (sympathizer) 1.00
James Noon, (sympathizer) 1.00
James Davidson, (sympathizer) 1.00
A. Brockschmidt, (sympathizer) 1.00
Wm. Rutan, (sympathizer) 50
Wm. Phillips, (sympathizer) 50
Parrick Woods, (sympathizer) 25
34th and 35th A. D.s, N. Y. City:
A. Gollersteiner 1.00
K. C. 1.00
26th A. D., N. Y. City:
Adolph Klein 1.00
W. Lipschitz 1.00
11th and 13th A. D., N. Y. City, 13th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa.
Irving Kinyon 5.00
Clarence Pickert 2.00
Local 191, S. T. & L. A. 2.00
Anton Fenrich 1.00
Jacob Stump 1.00
Karl Malmberg 1.00
Jacob Krelling 50
Ed. Fornof 25
Branch 26, Section Allegheny Co., Pa.
Wm. G. Comen 5.00
Jas. Clark, Jr. 5.00
Wm. Krumm 2.00
H. R. Mangold 2.00
F. A. Uhl 1.00
Chas. Kessler 1.00
Geo. W. Abel 1.00
Wm. A. Staley 1.00
Char Hammerbocher 1.00
Jas. Ellick 50
J. R. O'Donnell 1.50
W. E. Kephart 50
Geo. J. Staley 1.00
Thos. Lawry, Pittsburg, Pa. 2.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn. 3.00
W. Skroki, Vallejo, Cal. 5.00
Section Quakertown, Pa. 5.00
D. C. Wissner 5.00
E. C. Badebush 1.00
E. E. Muselman 50
H. R. Wissner 3.00
Joel Wissner 50
W. G. Hayer 1.00
David Herst 50
Wm. Kollo 1.00
Cash 50
Martin Muller 1.00
Section Roanoke, Va. 25.00
7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 36.00
Section Milford, Conn. 10.00
Section Stonington, Pa. 5.00
A. P. Huels 50
David Waits 50
David Thompson 1.00
Section Boston, Mass. 5.20
(This amount, together with the \$25.00 previously acknowledged, was donated by the following: 20th Ward Branch, \$15; 23d Ward Branch, \$4.20; 18th Ward Branch, \$3; 15th Ward Branch, 5; 12th Ward Branch, \$2.)
B. Elde, Red Wing, Minn. 5.00
R. E. Folde, Red Lake Falls, Minn. 1.00
Henry Kafer, Red Lake Falls, Minn. 1.00
H. Gill, 30th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
Leo. Affenberg 1.00
Albert Gouldhart 50
Wm. Garrity, Akron, Ohio 2.25
Six members of Section Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
Gust Almquist, Providence, R. I. 1.00
Chas. Petersen, Providence, R. I. 1.00
19th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 9.00
John Burke, Section No. Hudson, N. J. 3.00
21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4.75
Niles C. Madsen, Los Angeles, Cal. 50
Section New Haven, Conn. 2.52
Section New Haven, Conn. 2.92
Section Belleville, Ill. 1.00
Edward Haerlich 1.00
Walter Goss 1.00
Wm. Lami 1.00
Wm. Yochum 1.00
Joseph Kiefer 1.00
Charles Markham 1.00
Wm. Warner 50
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. 5.00
George F. Spiegel, St. Paul, Minn. 7.00
J. F. Flynn, St. Paul, Minn. 2.00
Frank Gregson, St. Paul, Minn. 2.00
Andrew Bernasconi, Northfield, Vt. 50
R. G. Rarig, N. Y. City 1.00
Total \$2,751.75

(Through a typographical error the 35th A. D., N. Y. City, was credited with \$25. in the DAILY PEOPLE of Oct. 27th, which should have been 30th A. D.)

EDWARD DITTRICH, Cashier.

Section South Hudson, N. J.

A meeting of Section South Hudson is hereby called to meet at Ganzhorn's Hall, 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday November 10, 2.30 P. M. It is imperative that every member attend JOHN A. MORHART.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.
These announcements will be published monthly.

Section. Am't.
Phoenix, Ariz. \$1.25
San Jose, Cal. 3.00
Hartford, Conn. 9.00
Rockville, Conn. 2.00
Chicago, Ill. 7.50
East St. Louis, Ill. 2.00
Clinton, Iowa 4.40
Louisville, Ky. 10.00
Baltimore, Md. 2.50
Everett, Mass. 4.10
Fall River, Mass. 2.00
Lawrence, Mass. 6.05
Lynn, Mass. 7.00
Medford, Mass. 1.85
Worcester, Mass. 3.25
Duluth, Minn. 6.00
Winona, Minn. 8.25
Section North Hudson, N. J. 2.63
Branch Plainfield, N. J. 1.50
Assembly Districts, Manhattan.
Seventh and Ninth 1.00
Eighteenth 3.00
Twenty-first 1.00
Twenty-sixth 6.00
Thirty-second and Thirty-third 9.00
34th and 35th, (Bronx) 18.34
Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.
Fifth 2.30
Seventh 30.00
Tenth 1.50
Twelfth 1.50
Nineteenth 7.50
Twenty-first, Branch 2, Excelsior Literary Society, N. Y. City 1.00
Onondaga Co., N. Y. 8.00
Richmond, Co., N. Y. 3.00
Rochester, N. Y. 4.00
Schenectady, N. Y. 3.55
Cleveland, Ohio 5.45
Hamilton, Ohio 2.50
Erie, Pa. 3.25
Homestead, Pa. 1.00
San Antonio, Texas 5.00
Salt Lake City, Utah 2.00
Richmond, Va. 3.00
Seattle, Wash. 4.50
Edward Dittrich, Cashier.
Hugo Vogt, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Lyon Fund.

J. H. \$1.00
H. Simpson, N.Y. City 1.00
Otto Baumgarten, Holyoke, Mass. 1.00
J. Langenauer, Hartford, Conn. 50
F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn. 50
S. G. Harrison, Hartford, Conn. 85
M. Lechner, Hartford, Conn. 25
A. P. Huels, Stoneboro, Pa. 25
W. G. Knight, Pueblo, Col. 1.00
Simon Cashmire, Pueblo, Col. 1.00
Jacob Frank, Pueblo, Col. 50
Nixon Elliott, Pueblo, Col. 1.00
Total \$8.25

Financial Report of the Middle West Circuit for October.**RECEIPTS.**

Oct. Am't.
7 From Ohio S. E. C., per P. C. Christiansen \$20.00
14 From Illinois S. E. C., per M. L. Hiltner 13.85
14 From Indiana S. E. C., per E. Viewegh 7.00
17 From Minnesota S. E. C., per Chas. G. Davidson, credited to the following sources: Section St. Paul, \$5; Section Minneapolis, \$5.75; Section Duluth, \$3; Section Winona, \$3; D. A. Potter, St. Paul, 50 cts. 17.25
21 From Phillip Veal for literature 5.80
23 From Wisconsin S. E. C., per John Viertaler 10.00
28 From Illinois S. E. C., per M. L. Hiltner 3.50
30 From Phillip Veal, for literature 5.50
31 From National Executive Committee, per Henry Kuhn 13.12
Total \$96.02

EXPENDITURES.

Oct. Am't.
2 To P. O. money order charges \$0.16
17 To Phillip Veal for week ending October 6 23.80
8 To P. O. money order charges 12
15 To Phillip Veal for week ending October 12 19.95
16 To P. O. money order charges 10
19 To Postage 50
21 To Special Delivery stamp and postage 12
22 To receipt stub book 10
24 To Phillip Veal for week ending October 19 21.05
25 To P. O. money order charges 10
30 To Labor News Company for literature 2.88
31 To Phillip Veal for week ending October 26 31.30
Total \$100.18

LITERATURE ACCOUNT.

Number of copies on hand Oct. 1. 95
Number of copies received from Labor News Company 400
Total \$100.18

MESSER'S PURE CANDY.**AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Sent to your address prepaid.
1lb Box Fine Chocolates 60c.
\$5.00 worth of Chewing Gum \$2.25
\$10.00 worth of Chewing Gum, with a Penny Slot Machine \$8.50
JUST THE THING FOR CLUB ROOMS AND HEADQUARTERS.

JOHN MESSEr & SON.**1630 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Manufacturers of FATHER KNEIPP'S COUGH DROPS, 5c. packages, 24 packages in a box; retail value \$1.20. Agents can make good wages with this specialty; sells to dealers at 80c. per box; 10 boxes sent prepaid to agents on receipt of \$6.00.

Dealers in Red Fire, Fire Works and Toys.

The Organized.

To Organizers and Literary Agents Important.

The Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party has sent out specimen copies of new leaflets to each organizer and literary agent.

Two circular letters to be used by Sections in connection therewith are being sent out to-day (Wednesday).

The first circular letter is addressed to "Sections that hold meetings during the fall, winter and spring."

The second circular letter is addressed to "Sections that do NOT hold meetings during the fall, winter, and spring."

These circular letters contain suggestions relative to the use of leaflets, and each organizer and literary agent is requested to lay before his Section the letter that applies to that Section.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**Minneapolis Organization Fund.**

The following amounts have been collected in Minneapolis during October for the organization fund:

Thomas Van Lear, 25c; C. E. Anderson, 50c; P. Farrell, 25c; A. Ortman, 25c; H. B. Fay, \$1.00; L. A. Ferrin, 25c; J. W. Johnson, 25c; Theo. Zollner, 25c; G. Johnson, 50c;